

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most recent sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE.

AT THE BREAK:

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.
(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, and of the COAST OF CHINA:

Invaluable other local information and statistics connected with the subject of navigation, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public! Mercantile, and General Officers.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5. or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

Booksellers—Mr. PARKER, Charing Cross,

Antiques—Messrs. WILSON, NICOLLS & CO., Wigston Nicolls & Co.

Books—Hedges & Co., Kelly & Co., Shanghai,

Kelly & Co., Hail & Hock,

Hail & Hock, Kelly & Co.,

Hill & Holtzschke & Kelly, Kelly & Co., Shanghai,

Kelly & Co., Shanghai, Kelly & Co.,

was lost evening delivered at the Polytechnic by Mr. W. T. Rubin, who lately returned from the Acad. Professor Popper, president, and the Board.

The interest in the Tichborne case was, yesterday greater than upon any occasion since the trial was resumed on that instant. Mr. Baigent was under cross-examination during the whole of the day. He indignantly stated that he was connected with the Tichborne family by marriage, that he had separated from his wife, a lady of property, four or five days after the marriage, and that he had no knowledge of what she was now doing. A great deal of the cross-examination turned upon some expression used by the witness in correspondence with others respecting the claimant's right to the estates, and in one or two of which both the latter and the Dowager Lady Tichborne were referred to in not very complimentary terms.

The North Staffordshire branch of the Miners' Association yesterday made resolution in favour of a general reduction of labour, and a further advance of wages.

We publish this morning a letter from our Special Correspondent at Brussels, giving an account of the circumstances which have led to the demonstrations in that city. Those demonstrations, our correspondent says, have yet assumed a very threatening aspect; but they cannot be doubted, he adds, that they may at any moment become violent. Meanwhile the news is confirmed that Mr. Decker, whose appointment as Governor of Limburg occasioned the agitation, has resigned, and a Royal decree has been issued accepting his resignation.

King Victor Emmanuel opened the Italian Parliament yesterday in Rome, a special telegram from our Correspondent there states that the enthusiasm manifested by the people is much in excess of that shown by the French Republicans. Particulars of all slurs of political opinion, the *Union*, the *Journal de Paris*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Figaro*, the *Debata*, the *Temps*, &c., unite in declaring that he has been treated with unfeigned severity.

(Standard.)

A telegram from Versailles says it is stated that the Committee of Pardons has rejected all the petitions for clemency sent in by the three petitioners. One Petition was granted, however, due to his opinion that there will be no execution. The supplementary election of municipal councillors was held in Paris on Sunday, when three out of the four candidates returned were Radicals.

The Prussian Diet was opened yesterday by the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty commenced his Speech by thanking the people for the trials of the last year, but maintained during the whole war, and the end on the 1st of January, 1871, on the very satisfactory financial condition of the country, and to enumerate the principal measures to be brought forward for its consideration. In reference to the agitation of Church questions, his Majesty said his Government was determined to preserve perfect independence for the State, to maintain the legal independencies of the Church, and to protect liberty of conscience of all with the utmost care.

It is stated that the Pope has given up all idea of leaving Italy, and that his presence represented to his Holiness that his presence in Rome may have the effect of hindering the enforcement of the law on religious corporations.

A letter from Mr. John Kirk, M.P.'s counsel at Zanzibar, to the late Sir R. Murdoch, was read. The Geographical Society last night. When a question was put to the Society, "What is the distance between the native tribes and the Arab tribes?" it was replied, "About 10 miles." The distance between the villages on the road to Ujiji and Kafue, respectively situated with the proposed residence of Dr. Livingston. There is, however, no actual news of the great explorer.

Mr. B. Leyell, the new president of the Oxford University Boat Club, forwarded yesterday his challenge to Mr. Goldie, of Cambridge, to row the annual eight-oared race as usual the spring.

Yesterday a man named Dennis Rose, aged 29, who charged at the Marybone Police Court with attempting to murder a lad named James Wilson, aged ten years. Two lads were playing in a lane when the prisoner came by, and, without provocation, knocked one of them down with a fist from which he had in his hand, and afterwards struck the poor little fellow several times with a stick in his grasp. A surgical certificate was given in to the effect that the boy was in a most dangerous condition, and the prisoner was remanded.

(Daily News.)

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the loss of the *Mersey* assembled yesterday, in one of the Parliamentary Committee rooms—Lord Lawrence in the chair. The meeting was a private one, to decide the course of procedure; but it is understood that regular sittings of the Commissioners, which are to begin in a few days, will be open to the public.

In the action for libel now occupying the Court of Queen's Bench, evidence was yesterday adduced to prove that the anonymous letter upon which the charge is founded was not written by the defendant. Two experts, Mr. McNeil and Jeffries, were afterwards called to give their testimony. Mr. Glabot and Mr. Nathaniel Barnes had sworn to the similarity of the libels with the defendant's handwriting. The case has not yet been brought to a conclusion.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Tichborne case again consisted wholly of the cross-examination of Mr. Baigent at the hands of Mr. Hawkins. The witness complained that the learned counsel was not only pressing him hard, but, on Mr. Hawkins asking him, "Now did you like my hand as strong?" Mr. Baigent interposed, "I am a long and emphatic 'No!'" Sergeant Ballantyne came to his assistance, saying he had already answered the question half dozen times, the witness smacking the declaration by saying that he had given a dozen answers, and that the interrogatories were repeated only to annoy him.

As he complained of being bewildered, a brief adjournment took place.

An action for libel was in the Old Court yesterday to recover compensation from the London General Omnibus Company for negligence. The company compromised the claim for £50, but if the plaintiff had received his injuries through getting into the vehicle while in motion, Mr. Justice Hansen stated that he would not have been entitled to recover damages.

A woman named Griffiths, the wife of a publisher, residing in Brixton, was accused of poisoning her husband. She denied it, and it is stated that the death of nearly all of them have been attended with symptoms of poisoning.

An alarmist broke out last night among us on work at Bootle, near Liverpool, and much damage was done.

The same evening, owing to the political agitation in England, a number of persons were raised outside the Chamber. The *Independent* *Post*, in an article upon the declarations that have been made, says that Belgium is tittering, and that persons and property are in peril. Such, it explains, is far from being the case. Numerous persons have been hooted, a few windows have been smashed, and a rattling broken down the railings being less than sixty fathoms. The *Independent Post*, while condemning these manifestations, attributes the comparative moderation of the people to the liberty which they enjoy, and which they are anxious not to compromise. Had similar disorders occurred in some countries the military would have been called out to quell them, and there would have been bloodshed.

On the LUGGAGE deposited at the Hotel by Mr. Holmes GRANBROOK is not claimed in seven days from this date; the same will be sold by public auction to defray expenses.

73 1/2, Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

HOTEL D'EUROPE.

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73 1/2, Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE (with Shaft, &c.) about 20 H. P. Nominal, suitable for Steam Launch or small Tug Boat.

MacARTHUR & Co.

13, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

in readiness they were placed with their backs to the wall, and their heads towards the entrance, and the firing-board dropped down quite flat. Four guns, round and short, followed, but Bourgeois had a protracted struggle, which terminated by the administration of a coup-de-grace. All three received the fatal announcement with great calmness, and died with firmness.

Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Emperor of Germany is unwell, and that there has been a dispute on account of his secretary's advice to the Emperor.

Mr. W. G. Groves Q.C. gave the new *Journal* of the *British Colonies* to Sir Robert Collier, who was prohibited to take it into the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Groves, who is a Welshman, is leader of the South Wales and Chester Guards, and he is one of the most interesting speakers of our army, and is well known throughout the world, and three years ago was chairman of the British Association.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers held yesterday, Mr. John Thomas Bedford, a member of the board, was elected Chairman in the room of Deputy De Jersey, who has been appointed Secretary of the City of London. Mr. De Jersey has been a member of the Commission for many years, and is a good speaker.

Against the recommendation of opinion, a vote was passed to grant a pension of £100 per annum to Sir Robert Collier, who was appointed as Governor of Limburg on account of the agitation, has resigned, and a Royal decree has been issued accepting his resignation.

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MacARTHUR & Co.

13, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESIGNATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPACITY	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TIME DISPATCHED.
N.YORK.	ELEN-MURRAY.	G. W. Norcross.	Hongkong	Hagdorn & Co.	About middle of January.
SAN FRANCISCO.	Puritan.	Hongkong	Typhert & Co.	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
	Gamila.	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
	Intrepid.	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
	Danton.	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
	Burke.	Hongkong			

For Sale.

FOR SALE.		FOR SALE.	
100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dec-		100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry	

55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry	
SHEER.	

SANDER & Co.	
12/4 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.	

FOR SALE.	
22 CASES CHAMPAGNE, L. Averx &	

22 Fis.	
20 Cases do.	

60 " CLARET, St. Emilion.	
40 " COGNAC.	

12 " ABSINTH.	

Extracts.

Life Among the Gauchos.
No traveller has more thoroughly comprehended or more admirably described the Gauchos than Sir Francis Head, and no one who has read his "Ride across the Pampas" can avoid feeling how life-like and vivid are his word-sketches of the strange, uncouth dwellers on those vast plains. Of the Pampas themselves his accounts are most alluring. Who would not wish to exchange rail and steam for swift gallops over springy turf, gallops which begin at early dawn and go until 120 miles of country have been left behind, and the rider could eat his own horse, may his own saddle, for very hunger! But we hope, however, he is not often driven to so indefatigable a race; nothing worse probably than beef awaits the ravenous horseman-beef to be washed down by a drink of pure water, and then six or eight hours sleep on the ground outside a Gaucha hovel with a saddle as a pillow. It is no wonder that Sir Francis Head found this life somewhat fatiguing at first, though he afterwards declares that he got into such splendid condition that he felt it no exertion could kill him, and that he could tire ten or twelve hours in a day. He found when he began these long riding journeys, which we must mention, were undertaken for business not pleasure, that the constant galloping confused his head, and that at the end of a hard day's work he could scarcely speak or stand; but by degrees the rider became accustomed to the motion, and found it the most delightful in the whole world. The life too is so alluring, from Sir Francis's description, with its boundless variety; how sweeping over green-level plains, where a sharp look out need be kept for Indians or for bisseros, not riding swiftly among the tall silvery stems of a vast wood. There is none of the undergrowth or jungles in the region of trees which grow on the Pampas similar to that met with in other semi-tropical forests, for Sir Francis particularly remarks that the trees are not crowded, and that they never obstruct the traveller's manœuvres. The only shadow on the sunny delightful picture is cast by the poor horses, and we cannot help shuddering to read of the suffering endured by the wild, beautiful creatures. Taken from the plains over which they have hitherto roamed, hurriedly and cruelly caught what bit and bridle mean, they are spurred till they drop; their bleeding sides declare the sharpness of the Gauchos' long silver spurs; and though they do not go fast, still they are witnesses to the truth of the sporting phrase, "It is the pace which kills." We read of horses who have been urged at this furious speed all day (for, even if not mounted, they gallop loose with the spans animals), and are put out a yard at night, galloped sixty miles next day, turned out to graze among stones and rocks for a few hours, brought at nightfall into a bare dusty yard, ridden for sixty or seventy miles the third day, again put up without a corral, and not turned out on the plain until the following morning. Sir Francis says:—"In riding across the Pampas with constant succession of Gauchos, I often observed that the children and the old men rode quicker than the young men. The children have no judgment, but they are so light, and always in such spirits, that they skin over the ground very quickly. The old gray-headed Gauchos are an excellent horsemen with great judgment; and although his pace is not so rapid as the children's, yet, from being constant and uniform, he arrives at his goal nearly in the same time. In riding with the young men I found that the pace was unavoidably influenced by the subject on which we happened to converse, and when we got to the post, I constantly observed that, somehow or other, time had been lost.—Travelling About. By Lady Barker.

Charles Dickens.
(*Daily News*)

The publication of Mr. Forster's "first volume" will almost prove as great a surprise to the world as the first appearance of the first story which won fame for the subject of the biography. No one ever doubted that Mr. Dickens drew from actual observation and experience many of the characters and scenes of his novels. But no one suspected that he had actually lived through so many of the most painful experiences which moistened the eyes of those who reading in the pages of fiction, believed them to be the only imaginary sufferings of a novelist's hero. We now learn for the first time as a certainty that Dickens actually knew the very depths of poverty. It was he, and not David Copperfield, who sorted the bottles, and was half-starved and shabby, and ashamed of himself for the company which he found himself compelled to keep. It was he who wandered through London streets a poor little social outcast. In all the history of literature and of literary training there is nothing more touching, more interesting, and more instructive. Other literary men, of course, were as poor as he. Jean Paul Richter pinched by actual hunger; Johnson in rage and want, and his inimitable pride; Savage lying down to sleep on the warm ashes of the扑house; Crabbe passing Westminster Bridge all night; De Quincey fainting on the cold bosom of his stony-hearted stepmother, Oxford-street;—these and many other kindred instances will at once come to the aid of any one who desires to enforce again the old theory that poverty is the curse of genius. But in none of these cases, in no other instance that we can call to mind, is permanent and all-pervading influence of the Bankrupt nurse so strikingly apparent, and at the same time so singularly persistent, in the story of Charles Dickens.

Law in Germany.

A remarkable debate took place in the German Parliament on Herr Lasker's motion for placing the civil and criminal law and the judicial procedure and organization in the various Federal States under the control of the Imperial Legislature. One of the Baden deputies, Herr Eichendorff, in his speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause. He said that the want of a uniform code of laws was becoming more and more deeply felt both in North and South (Germany). In Baden they had more liberal laws than in Prussia, yet they would gladly accept a common Federal legislation, even at the risk of giving up some of their advantages. We learn from the example of Dickens, that in the first time we seem to have learned the secret of the individuality belonging to all of Dickens's really great novels. The episodes of poverty, or even the long years of want, which were part of lives of other literary men, were but incidents, passing in their career, hardly affecting the bent of their genius more than the most coincident occurrences might have done; or else they affected it in an evil sense, making the man cynical like Savage, or incendiary and egotistic like De Quincey. But the effect of the exaggerated care which surrounded the childhood of Montaigne with luxury, which wakened him in the morning with music, and made his early life a soft holiday, is not more evident in his easy, pleasant, happy-valley meditations, than is the schooling of that episode of London's poverty visible in the best writings of Dickens. It would hardly be too much to say that in that period Dickens accumulated his whole stock of material, his entire outfit for his career of fortune and of fame. It was the intensely healthy and manly moral nature of the boy, contrasting so much at times with his physical condition, that kept him from sinking into cynicism and despondency, as it kept him from plunging individually into recklessness and debasement. Without hard experience he might have been a great man, but he would not have been the writer who holds so peculiar a place in literature, and whom the world loves even perhaps more than admires.

The wonderful retentiveness of memory which Dickens possessed served him well in this early experience. He speaks of remem-bering distinely the appearance of places which he saw when he was two years old—an example of auto-recollection, only surpassed, as well as we can recollect, in the biography of literature, by Jean Paul's account of his own earliest remembrance. During that terrible interval of drudgery, poverty, and isolation, every scene, person, and incident stamped itself apparently with an ineffaceable vividness on the observation of power. It could not therefore be said that the

weakly, lonely boy, Mr. Forster well observed that Dickens's account of his sufferings, even when it is most filled with painful memories, abundantly proves that he never lost his gift of animal spirits, or his native capacity for humorous enjoyment. The peculiar objective character of his genius compelled him, even then, to regard his surroundings as if they were not part of himself. He appreciated their humour, their oddities, their grotesque contrasts. He made pictures in little of them, and carried them with him ready for use at some future time. As Hogarth in a crowd would make a little sketch of some odd person's group on his thumb nail, and afterwards transfer it to greater proportions, and consign it to immortality, so Dickens, an unconsciously made little pictures in his boyish memory, which he would succeed in persuading the German people that the unification of the German law was incompatible with the existence of the individual States, this would be simply driving the first nail into their coffin." (Oris "true.") In reality these States are more powerful than they are, for their nobility deal with the unification of Germany, and the convenience of having different laws in different parts of the same country is well illustrated in Prussia, which has not only provincial laws, but a distinct law of succession applicable to Berlin only, and entirely different from that of all the rest of Germany. The Fatherland already has a united army and commerce; it now remains to give it a united system of law." After this speech the House divided, and the motion was carried by a large majority.—Paul M. Gazzola.

Chacón's son Master.

The Daily News says:—We are pleased to find the Head Executive of Paris—a functionary whose title has a grim and ominous sound about it—engaged in a work of philanthropy. He has been making experiments in education, with a view to the improvement of the educational system of the world. Under no circumstances can it be pleasant to be guillotined; but if one has to submit to the operation, there is every reason that it should be made as agreeable as possible. Even the Head Executive of Paris, we fear, will fail to render the of Irving the world positively attractive;—short of that, it is highly desirable that officers of the law should treat their prisoners as though they were their own sons. His guillotining—and more than once a Parisian mob, with an eye to the future, has endeavoured to destroy these engines of justice—they ought to perform their office with the utmost possible speed and dexterity; and we have no doubt that the Head Executive of Paris will in time bring up the instrument to something like perfection. The result of the first experiment, we regret to say, was not satisfactory. We are sorry to have to record that the executioner did not do his duty.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

of 1988 Hongkong, 15th October, 1871.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

of 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF 1850.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

of 1988 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme créée au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs *au capital.*

This Company, being associated, for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCIS.

Capital of £6,000,000 free.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

of 1851 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1821.

And empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital.....22,000,000, Sterling.

Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000

Annual Income320,000

The Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks at Fire, on the usual Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & CO.

of 2517 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Agents.

of 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

On and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

of 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

of 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings.

Goods, Ware, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships.

Ships, Building and Repair; Barges, Tug-boats, Vessels, and other Water-craft, Canals, and Goods on Land such as Yards, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of 360,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STEELING.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & CO.

of 241 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-houses, removed from town, 1 per cent.

Rooms, removed from town, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-houses strictly as such, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and 1 per cent.

The newly-installed Turkish Ministry which Dickens possessed served him well in this early experience. He speaks of remem-bering distinely the appearance of places which he saw when he was two years old—an example of auto-recollection, only surpassed, as well as we can recollect, in the biography of literature, by Jean Paul's account of his own earliest remembrance. During that terrible interval of drudgery, poverty, and isolation, every scene, person, and incident stamped itself apparently with an ineffaceable vividness on the observation of power. It could not therefore be said that the

Insurances.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

General Agents in China,

6m 2193 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:

Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 of the annual rate

1 month to 3 months 1/4 do. do.

3 months to 6 months 1/3 do. do.

6 months to 1 year 1/2 do. do.

1 year and over 1/1 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,

4787 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MANGONI'S FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Agents in China,

6m 2193 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.